है, यहां पर रेलवे लिंक की भी जरूरत नहीं है, सड़क के द्वारा कोयला आ सकता है या रोप-वे के द्वारा भी कोयला आ सकता है। यह बहुत फीज़ेबल प्रोजेक्ट है। इस प्रोजेक्ट में कोयले की उपलब्धता के बारे में संशय होने से इस टेंडर को रोका जा रहा है, यह बहुत दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण है। इसलिए मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या आपने कोयला मंत्रालय के अधिकारियों के साथ बैठकर इस बारे में कोई विचार-विमर्श किया है? अगर किया है तो सदन को बताइए।

DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARI: *Sir*, our officials are holding regular meetings with the officials of the Coal Ministry. They have had several meetings, and after a detailed discussion, they have identified three blocks, that is, one at Dumargarh, the second one at Karimatti and the third one at Shergara. After identifying these blocks, the Power Grid officials with the help of the Ministry officials are processing the tenders. As soon as we complete the process, we will commence the work.

राष्ट्रीय ताप विद्युत निगम (एन०टी०पी०सी०) की गैस तथा कोयला आधारित विद्युत परियोजनायें

*263 **श्री रामजीलाल:** क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) देश में राष्ट्रीय ताप विद्युत निगम द्वारा गैस तथा कोयला आधारित कितनी विद्युत परियोजनायें स्थापित की गयी हैं और उनका राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ख) देश में विद्युत की कमी को ध्यान में रखते हुए नौवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना हेतु राष्ट्रीय ताप विद्युत निगम की योजनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARI): (a) and (b) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) has set up eleven (ii) coal based power stations (including two running stations acquired from States of Uttar Pradesh and Orissa) with a total installed capacity of 13620MW and five (5) gas based combined cycle power projects with a total installed capacity of 3175 MW. The statewise details in respect of these are given in the statement-I (*See* below).

(b) A capacity addition programme of about 6000 MW has been tentatively proposed for NTPC for the 9th Plan period.

Statement-I

Details of NTPC's Projects

1. *Coal based Projects*

Capacity (MW)

Sl. No.	Project	State	Approved	Commissioned
1.	Singrauli STPP	UP	2000	2000
2.	Rihand STPP-I	UP	1000	1000
3.	NCTPP-Dadri	UP	840	840
4.	Unchahhar TPP-I*	UP	420	420
5.	Korba STPP	MP	2100	2100
6.	Vindhyachal STPP-I	MP	1260	1260
7.	Ramagundam STPP	AP	2100	2100
8.	Farakka STPP-I&II	WB	1600	1600
9.	Kahalgaon STPP-I	Bihar	840	840
10.	Talcher STPP Stage-I	Orissa	1000	1000
11.	Talchar TPS	Orissa	460	460
	Total (Coal)		13620	13620

II. *Combined Cycle Projects-Gas Based*

Sl. No.	Project	State	Approved	Commissioned
1.	Auraiya	UP	652	652
2.	Anta	Rajasthan	413	413
3.	Kawas	Gujarat	645	645
4.	Dadri	UP	817	817
5.	Gandhar	Gujarat	648	648
	TOTAL GAS		3175	3175
	GRAND TOTAL		16795	16795

Operating stations acquired.

श्री रामजी लाल: सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से प्रधान मंत्री जी से यह कहना चाहूंगा कि विद्युत राज्य मंत्री जी ने सदन के पटल पर जो स्टेटमेंट रखा है, उसमें उन्होंने बताया है कि एन०टी०पी०सी० ने 5 गैस बेस्ड पावर प्रोजेक्ट्स लगाह हैं जिनकी इंस्टाल्ड कैपेसिटी 13,620 मैगावाट है और 11 कोल बेस्ड पावट प्रोजेस्ट्स लगाए हैं जिनकी इंस्टाल्ड कैपेसिटी 3,175 मैगावाट है। यानी कुल मिलाकर 16,795 मैगावाट के प्रोजेक्ट एप्रूव और कमीशंड हुए हैं।

महोदय, मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि जो प्रोजेक्ट कमीशंड हुए हैं, इनकी पावर जनरेशन क्या है? आपने जो स्टेटमेंट दिया है, उसके मुताबिक बिजली का जनरेशन हो रहा है या नहीं हो रहा है? आठवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में क्या आपकी यही प्रोपज्ड कैपेसिटी थी? आठवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के मुताबिक जो आपने दिखाया है जितना प्रपोज्ड था, उतना जनरेशन हो रहा है या नहीं, इसका ब्यौरा बताइए।

DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARI: Sir, nine coal-based plants were established by NTPC, two were taken over by the State Government and five gas-based plants were owned by NTPC. There are sixteen stations with a capacity of 16,795 MW. Out of 16,795 MW, the total capacity of the gas-based plants is 3,175 MW and the capacity of the thermal-based plants is 12,780 MW. Plants having a capacity of 840 MW were taken over. It contains gas-based and thermal-based plants. The total capacity is 16,795 MW. Over and above this, 975 MW capacity stations are there at Badrapur and Balco. Now, we are finding out the causes of pilferage. There is a lot of pilferage of power in the State sector. So, whatever we could not achieve during the Eighth Plan, we are incorporating those targets in the Ninth Plan and we hope to achieve those targets.

श्री राम जी लाल: सभापति जी, मंत्री ने जो बताया है, उसमें मैं दुबारा पूछना चाहता हूं कि जो आपने उसमें फिगर्स दिखाई हैं, क्या वास्तव में इतनी जनरेशन हो रही है? जैसे आपने एप्रूब्ड दिखाया, कमीशन का दिखाया, मेरा प्रश्न था कि क्या इतनी जनरेशन हो सकती है? जितना कमीशन कहा है, उतनी जनरेशन होती रहे, यह बात मैं नहीं समझ सकता। मैं नहीं समझ सकता कि जितने आपने प्लांट लगाए हैं उनसे चाही जनरेशन हो रही है। दूसरा, एन०टी०पी०सी० का नाईथ प्लान का आपने बताया कि 6000 मेगावाट के प्लांट लगेंगे, मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि इस का ब्यौरा क्या है? आपने कोई ब्यौरा नहीं दिया है कि 6000 मेगावाट के कहां कहां प्लांट लगेंगे। फरीदाबाद के गैस प्लांट के बारे में जब भी पूछते है तो यही जबाव होता है कि New Power projects are under consideration in Faridabad. Gas plants are under consideration. मैं पूछना चाहूंगा कि 400 मेगावाट का फरीदाबाद (हरियाणा) का प्लांट कब तक चालू हो जाएगा? इसको जब मंजूरी हो चुकी है तो आखिर यह कब चालू हो जाएगा? यह मैं पूछना चाहता हूं।

DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARI: Regarding generation from all the 16 NTPC power stations, in 1996-97, till February,

1997, the plants load factor was 76.5 per cent and the total generation was 79.2 billion units. This is as per the target of this year. This is the information regarding the first supplementary.

As regards production capacity, the hon. Member was seeking information about a number of plants. It will take time. If necessary, and if he wants the information now, I can read out the names of the projects; otherwise, I will submit the information to the hon. Member because it is a two-page note. It will take a lot of time.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please give it to him.

SHRI NARENDRA MOHAN: Mr. Minister, you have just mentioned about the plant load factor, but you have not indicated whether the plant load factor of these individual units is the same or it is different. In our country, the production losses in thermal power projects are much more than those in the private sector. We have the installed capacity, but the problem is that we are not producing that much power. Over and above, there have been transmission losses. What are you doing to reduce these production losses adn transmission losses? After all, if you are able to reduce them even by 20 per cent, most of the problem of our country will be over. What are you going to do? I would also like to know from the Minister how many days these plants are actually functioning in a year. What are the working days of these plants? Most of the time we find, at least in Uttar Pradesh, that your plants are out of order, they are under repair, they are under maintenance. If that is the situation, how are going to curtail it?

DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARI: Sir, there are 16 NTPC power stations. In Singrauli the plant load factor in February, 1997. is 99 per cent yearwise, I will come to that later-Korba-39 per cent; Ramagundam; 98 per cent...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI NARENDRA MOHAN: That is your target. I would like to know what is actually happening. You are telling us how much the plant load factor is. This is your target. What is your actual production?

DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARI: In Singrauli, agaisnt a target of 1144 MUs, we produced 99 per cent in Feb, 1997. In Korba, against a target of 1240 MUs the plant load factor was 89 per cent; Ramagundam-1240 MW, 98 per cent; Farakka-593 MUs, 26 per cent; Vindhyachal-598 MUs, 97 per cent; Rihand; 575 MUs, 47 per cent; FGUTPP Unchahar-226 MUs, 96 per cent; NCTP Dadri; 474 MUs, 100 per cent; Kahalgaon—303MUs, 43 per cent, Talcher—294 MUs, 19 per cent and Badarpur — 307 MUs, 77 per cent. These figures are for Feb. 97. At present, the TND losses are 21 per cent. We are taking various technical and administrative steps to reduce the TND losses.

Coming to yearwise percentage, you can see that in 1988-89 the all-India plant load factor was 44.60 per cent. In 1988, againt the all-India level of 48.62 per cent, the NTPC plant load factor was 63.64 and in 1996-97, against the all-India thermal power plant factor of 63.20 per cent, the NTPC plant load factor was 76.50 per cent.

SHRI NARENDRA MOHAN: you have said that you would bring down the transmission line losses to the international standard. What is it that you have in your mind? Is it 10% to 15%? What is it in your mind?

DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARI: Sir, as the hon. Member knows electricity is a concurrent subject of the Centre and the State. To reduce the T & D loss, whether it is in the Central sector or in the State sector, we are proposing a lot of plans like restructuring of State Electricity Boards, privatisation of distribution and transmission, etc., and we are trying to bring it down to the internationals standards. We are taking a lot of initiatives. *(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DIPANKAR MUKHERJEE: Why is he talking of international standard of loss is 10%. *(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think the international standard of loss is 10%. *(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SAMBHAJIRAO SHINDE: Sir, the international standard of loss is 4% to 10%. Here the transmission loss is 24%. *(Interruptions)*...

DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARI: Sir, it has been brought down to 15%. *(Interruptions)*... It has been brought down to 15% compared to the earlier 25%. *(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SAMBHAJIRAO SHINDE: Sir, here the transmission loss is 24%. The international standard is 4% to 10%. We have to find out where we are lacking and we have to correct it. What are the steps Government is taking to correct it? We must come nearer to the internationals tandard. All the time they are coming up with either 18% loss or 20% loss. It is really a problem. It is not a problem of this Ministry or that Ministry. We have been facing it in every State. This loss has got some link with a certain kind of leakage. *(Interruptions)*... I am not saying pilferage. The hon. Minister is aware of these facts. Let us bring it down. What is the method that he has got to bring it down? What is the Ministry's thinking?

DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARI: Sir, we are taking a lot of initiatives to reduce the T & D losses. The hon. Prime Minister had convened two meetings of the Chief Ministers. As a result of that, we have prepared the Common Minimum Action Plan for Power. As you all know, electricity is a concurrent subject of the Centre and the State. Not only the T&D loss of thecentre but also the T & D loss of the States are considered. We have discussed the question of reducing the transmission loss with the Chief Ministers a number of times. Our officials have also discussed the issue with the Secretaries of the States. We have prepared a common minimum action plan for improving the plant load factor and reducing the T & D loss. I think we have taken a lot of initiatives in this regard. The T&D loss is mainly in the State sector. We are taking a lot of initiatives to make the Electricity Boards healthy and viable. We also propose to introduce in this House a Bill for setting up a Central Electricity Regulatory Commission as also State Electricity Regulatory Commissions. As regards the rate of tariff, all the Chief Ministers, irrespective of their party affiliations, have accepted it. Regarding the T & D loss, it has come down from 22.83% in 1991-92 to 20.86% in 1994-95, though it is still on the high side compared to the international standard. We are discussing with the Chief Ministers about our common minimum action plan for power and we are adopting a number of action plans and we hope we will be able to reduce the T & D loss further.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I think it would be better if the hon. Minister coolly considers it and tells me what exactly the position is. According to the new programme of action which he has prepared—I have gone through the note which he has prepared—he is thinking in terms of setting up an independent body, CERC. *(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SAMBHAJIRAO SHINDE: That is related to my question, No. 264, Sir. It is a relevant question. It should be taken up, Sir. *(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: Is it Question No. 263 or Question No. 264?

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is Question No. 263.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: That is what I am exactly referring to. A reference has been made to a proposal of setting up an

independent body in terms of some kind of an understanding reached with the State Governments. They have come to the conclusion that they would like to set up an independent body and they are going to.....

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is Question No. 263.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: I am sorry. *(Interruptions).*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shrimati Urmilaben Chimanbhai Patel.

SHRIMATI URMILABEN CHIMANBHAI PATEL: Sir, I would like to know how much gas has been allotted to the Kawas power project and the Gandhar power project. What is the quantity of gas actually provided to both the projects? What is the percentage of power generation in both the projects? NTPC is functioning at PLF of 95 to 97 per cent. What is the actual PLF of these two power projects? Sir, allocation of gas is not done according to the allotment. Why are the power stations not being allotted the sanctioned quantity of gas? Sir, I would like to bring to the notice of the Prime Minister the fact that gas is being transferred from Gujarat to Delhi and Uttar Pradesh through the pipeline. Why is this gas not being allotted to the power stations in Gujarat? Will the Government do something to remove the injustice being done to Gujarat? When Shri Rajiv Gandhi was the Prime Minister, he promised to allot gas to the combined cycle project of Pipavav. He also promised to remove the injustice done to Gujarat. Will this Government fulfil that promise and allot gas to the Pipavav power project? Will the Prime Minister make an announcement regarding allocation of gas in this House?

DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARI: Sir, the hon. member had also worked as the Minister of Power. She has rightly said that there is a gap betwen availability and linkage. So far as Kawas and Gandhar power stations are concerned, in 1995-96, the linkage was 10.75 million cubic meter per day against 8.54 million cubic meters gas received. In 1996-97, it was 11.75 million cubic meters per day against 8.97 million cubic meter gas received. There are problems in allocating the sanctioned quantity of gas to power stations. ...(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI URMILABEN CHIMANBHAI PATEL: When gas is there in Gujarat, why are they not providing gas to the power stations in Gujarat?

DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARI: Sir, most of the points pertain to the Ministry of Petroleum. I will discuss these points with the Minister of Petroleum. Whatever gas is available, we are giving to the power stations in Gujarat. *(Interruptions).*

SHRIMATI URMILABEN CHIMANBHAI PATEL: What about Pipavav? *(Interruptions).*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, what about Pipavav project? Is it with you?

DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARI: Sir, so far as Pipavav project is concerned, the hon. Member will have to put a separate question because it pertains to the Ministry....

SHRIMATI URMILABEN CHIMANBHAI PATEL: It pertains to his Ministry...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 264.

Power crisis in the country

*264. SHRI RAJUBHAI A. PARMAR:
SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SAMBHAJIRAO SHINDE:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether government's attention has been drawn to the report appearing in

*The question was actually asked on the floor of the House by Shri Rajubhai A. Parmar.